

Part First.

RELATION OF FRENCH TO ENGLISH AND WORD-FORMATION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

NOUNS.

§ IV. *Nouns in ADE*.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *ata* (feminine), and usually expresses a collection of objects of the same kind. Quite a number of nouns, ending in *ade*, are alike in both languages, and usually denote the same thing. (See § XVI. for nouns in *ée*.)

Balustr-ade, a collection of balusters.

Barric-ade, a collection of “*barriques*,” casks.

Colonn-ade, a collection of columns.

§ V. *Nouns in AGE*.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *aticum*, *agium*, and usually denotes :

1st. A collection of objects of the same kind :

Branch-age, a collection of branches (*branches*).

Herb-age, a collection of herbs (*herbes*).

Plum-age, a collection of plumes (*plumes*).

* We shall not call the student's attention to the French and English *prefixes*, as they are the same, or about the same, in both languages. The principal prefixes used for verbs are given farther on.

2d. A condition, a situation :

Apprentiss-age, apprenticeship, *i. e.*, condition of an apprentice.

Esclav-age, slavery, *i. e.*, condition of a slave.

Veuv-age, widowhood, *i. e.*, condition of a widow or widower.

3d. The result of an action :

Brigand-age, the result of the actions done by a brigand.

Pèlerin-age, the result of a journey accomplished by a pilgrim.

2. In quite a number of instances these nouns are alike in both languages.

3. They are formed from other nouns, to which this termination is added.

Brigand-age, from *brigand*, brigand.

Esclav-age, from *esclave*, slave (*e*-mute suppressed. See *veuvage*).

Pèlerin-age, from *pèlerin*, pilgrim.

Veuv-age, from *veuf*; from the feminine *veuve*, widow.

Remark.—There are quite a number of nouns, in the French language, having no relation to the above suffix. They are usually alike in both languages.

Im-age, image.

R-age, rage.

S-age, sage.

§ VI. Nouns in AILLE.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *acula*, and is used, in French, to lessen the signification of the simple word, and give to it, at the same time, a meaning of depreciation and contempt.

Ferr-aille, old, useless iron, from *fer*, iron.

Valet-aille, flunkeys, from *valet*, valet, footman.

Numerous French nouns in *aille* are derived from Latin nouns in *ia*—pleural neuter form of Latin adjectives used substantively. Many of these have also a meaning of depreciation. (See Fourth Example.)

Bat-aille, battle. (Popular Latin, *batalia*.)

Entr-ailles (no singular), entrails, bowels. (Latin, *intrania*.)

Fianç-ailles (no singular), betrothal. (Latin, *fidantia*.)

Marm-aille, brats, a number of brats (Origin unknown.)

§ VII. *Nouns in AL.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *alis, ale*. This suffix has given but a few nouns to the French language. It will be found, however, that the Latin suffix *ari(u)s, -a, -um*, which is identical to *alis*, has given a large number of nouns to the French language. (See §§ IX.–XXI.)

2. These nouns are usually *masculine*, and, in most instances, are alike in both languages. (See Adjectives in *al*.)

<i>Anim-al</i> , animal.	<i>Journ-al</i> , journal.	<i>Sign-al</i> , signal.
<i>Can-al</i> , canal.	<i>Nat-al</i> , natal.	<i>Sand-al</i> , sandal.

§ VIII. *Nouns in AIN.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *anus, -a*. Though there are several nouns, in the French language, ending in *ain*, corresponding to those in English which assume the same suffix, it will be seen, farther on, that nouns ending, in English, in *ain*, usually change that termination into *ien* in French. (See § XXVIII.)

<i>Chapel-ain</i> , chaplain.	<i>Châtel-ain</i> , lord of a manor.
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2. These nouns are usually derived from other nouns, to which this suffix is added.

<i>Chapel-ain</i> , from <i>chapelle</i> , chapel.
<i>Châtel-ain</i> , from <i>châtel</i> (old form of <i>château</i>), castle.

3. This termination is also used, in French, to form *numeral* collectives.

<i>Douz-aine</i> , dozen, from <i>douze</i> , twelve.
<i>Huit-aine</i> , about one week or eight days, from <i>huit</i> , eight.
<i>Quatr-ain</i> , quatrain, from <i>quatre</i> , four.

Remark.—These words are usually subject to the feminine form, *aine*, unless the nouns themselves be feminine.

<i>Châtel-aine</i> , lady of a manor.
<i>Huit-aine</i> , eight, feminine noun.

4. This suffix is also an *adjective of locality*, and then corresponds to the English *an*. It is used substantively, and is subject to the feminine form.

Améric-ain, American, from *Amérique*, America.

Napolit-ain, Neapolitan, from *Naples*, Naples.

Rom-ain, Roman, from *Rome*, Rome.

Samarit-ain, Samaritan, from *Samarie*, Samaria.

5. The Latin *anus*, *-a*, also occasionally becomes *an* in French, and, in most instances, can assume the feminine form *ane*.

Artis-an, artisan, from the Italian *artigiano*.

Courtis-an, courtier, from the Italian *cortigiano*.

Pays-an, peasant, from *pays*, country.

Tosc-an, Tuscan, from *Toscane*, Tuscany.

Vétér-an, veteran, from Latin *veteranus*.

§ IX. Nouns in AIRE.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *arius*, *-a*, *-um*. The French corresponding suffix is *aire*.

2. There are, however, a very large number of French nouns ending in *ier* or *er*, also derived from the Latin *ari*, *-s*. (See § XXI.) These nouns often end in *ary* in English. They are usually *masculine*.

3. This suffix signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to*.
Advers-aire, adversary. *Lapid-aire*, lapidary. *Statu-aire*, statuary.

§ X. Nouns in AISON.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *tio* (*sio*). There are but very few nouns, in French, ending in *aison*. Most of the French nouns coming from the Latin *io* or *tio* end in *ion* or *tion*. (See §§ XXX-XXXII.)

Flor-aison, usually *fleuraison*, flowering, blossoming.

Li-aison, junction, union, tie, intimacy.

Livr-aison, part, number (of publications).

2. Most of these words have verbal forms.

Flor-aïson, from *florir*, to flower, to blossom.

Li-aïson, from *lier*, to bind, to tie.

Livr-aïson, from *livrer*, to deliver, to surrender.

§ XI. *Nouns in ANCE.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *antia* or *entia*. Though this suffix has given a large number of nouns in *ance* to the French language, there are also quite a number ending in *ence*, derived from the same Latin suffixes. (See § XX.)

2. The suffix *ance* belongs to a large number of *abstract nouns*, formed from the present participle of verbs by changing *ant* into *ance*. Most of these nouns are alike in both languages. They are all *feminine*.

Abond-ance, abundance, from *abonder*, to abound.

Alli-ance, alliance, from *allier*, to ally.

Assur-ance, assurance, from *assurer*, to assure.

Ignor-ance, ignorance, from *ignorer*, to ignore.

3. Quite a number of these words, having no corresponding verbal forms, are derived directly from Latin.

Ch-ance, from the Latin *cadentia*.

Élég-ance, from the Latin *elegantia*.

Remark.—Several of these nouns end, in English, in *ancy* or *ency*. (See § XX.)

Const-ance, constancy.

Urg-ence, urgency.

4. This suffix signifies *being*, or *state of being*.

§ XII. *Nouns in ANDE.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *nda*, feminine of *ndus*. This suffix has given a few nouns to the French language, ending in *ande* or *ende*. Most of them are of the feminine gender, and are usually alike in both languages. They may be considered as an enlarged form of the *present participle*.

Offr-ande, offering, from *offrant*, p. p. of *offrir*.

Propag-ande, propaganda, from *propageant*, p. p. of *propager*.

§ XIII. *Nouns in ARD.*

1. This suffix is of German origin (*hart*). It frequently assumes the feminine form, *arde*.

2. It is added to other French nouns. In a few instances, these nouns are alike in both languages.

Bill-ard, billiards, from *bille*, ball.
Brass-ard, arm-guard, from *bras*, arm.
Can-ard, drake, from *cane*, duck.
Épin-ard, spinach, from *épine*, thorn.
Mout-arde, mustard, from *moult*, must.
Poul-arde, fat pullet, from *poule*, hen.

§ XIV. *Nouns in AS, ASSE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *aceus*. The corresponding French suffix denotes, as in some Latin words, a disparaging meaning.

2. These nouns are usually formed from other French nouns, and, in a few instances, assume the feminine form *asse*.

Coute-las, cutlass, from *coutel* (*couteau*), knife.
Puill-asse, mattress, from *paille*, straw.
Paper-asse, waste-paper, from *papier*, paper.
Platr-as, rubbish of plaster, from *plâtre*, plaster.

§ XV. *Nouns in AT.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *atus*, masculine. The corresponding French suffix, *at*, denotes a title or a profession. It sometimes becomes *é*. (See § XVI.)

2. These nouns are formed from other French nouns, and are all masculine.

Cardinal-at, cardinalate, from *cardinal*, cardinal.
Général-at, generalship, from *général*, general.
Marquis-at, marquissate, from *marquis*, marquis.

Remark.—It will be noticed that these nouns usually take the English termination *ship*, or *ate*.

§ XVI. *Nouns in É, ÉE.*

1. The suffix *é* is derived from the Latin *atus*. (See § XV.) The French termination *é* denotes "office," "estate of." It is the more modern form for *at*.

2. French nouns, assuming this suffix in the above meaning, are formed from other French nouns.

Comt-é, earldom, from *conte*, count.

Duch-é, dukedom, from *duc*, duke.

Évêch-é, bishopric, from *évêque*, bishop.

3. The suffix *ée* is derived from the Latin *ata*. (See § IV.) This termination is related to the French suffix *ade*. It should not be mistaken for the feminine form of the past participle of verbs of the first conjugation, used substantively. (See § XLIII.)

4. These nouns denote the quantity contained in the simple or primitive nouns from which they are derived. The English suffix *ful* usually conveys the same idea.

Assiett-ée, plateful, from *assiette*, plate.

Bouch-ée, mouthful, from *bouche*, mouth.

Gorg-ée, mouthful (*lit.* throatful), from *gorge*, throat.

Pot-ée, potful, from *pot*, pot.

5. All these nouns are feminine.

§ XVII. *Nouns in EAU.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *ulus*, which became *ellus* and *illus*. It has, in French, a diminutive power, and is usually applied to animals. This suffix is added to other French nouns. (See No. 3.)

Balein-eau, young whale, from *baleine*, whale.

Chevr-eau, kid, from *chèvre*, goat.

Dindonn-eau, young turkey, from *dindon*, turkey.

Lionc-eau, lion's cub, from *lion*, lion.

2. These nouns are all masculine. There are also, in

French, a few feminine nouns of the same nature, ending in *elle*, which is the feminine form of *eau*, or *el*.

Rond-el'e, roundel, from *rond*, round.

Another *diminutive*, *et* (see § XXIV.), is often inserted between the simple noun and the termination *eau*, thus twice lessening the primitive meaning of the noun.

Loup, wolf, becomes *louv-et-eau*, not *louv-eau*.

3. The suffix *eau* was originally *el*, from which the above feminine form *elle*.

4. To nouns ending in the old form *el* (for *eau*) have been added various suffixes, and new nouns have been formed.

Agn-el, for *agneau*, lamb, *agnelet*, lambkin.

Ann-el, for *anneau*, ring, *annelet*, ringlet.

Cham-el, for *chameau*, camel, *chamelier*, camel-driver.

Cis-el, for *ciseau*, chisel, *ciseleur*, carver.

Nouv-el, for *nouveau*, new, *nouvelle*, news.

§ XVIII. Nouns in EL.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *alis*, *ale*. It is related to *al*. (See § VII.) It usually corresponds to the English suffixes *el* or *al*.

Duel, duel. *Hôtel*, hotel. *Missel*, missal. *Pluriel*, plural.

2. All these nouns are masculine.

§ XIX. Nouns in ÈLE, ELLE.

1. This suffix came from the Latin *ela*, fem. The Latin suffix has given a few French nouns in *èle* or *elle*.

Chand-elle, candle.

Client-èlle, clients.

Tut-elle or *tut-èle*, tutelage.

§ XX. Nouns in ENCE.

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *antia*, *entia*. The termination *ence* is related to that in *ance*. (See § XI.) All

the nouns having this termination are feminine, excepting *silence*, silence. Most of them are the same in both languages. They are mostly formed from adjectives, and, in a few instances, are derived from the present participle of verbs.

Abstinen-ence, from *abstinent*.

Exist-ence, from *existant*.

Différ-ence, from *différent*.

Impati-ence, from *impatient*.

Éloqu-ence, from *éloquent*.

Provid-ence, from *provident*.

2. Some of these nouns end, in English, in *ency* or *ancy*. (See § XI.)

§ XXI. Nouns in ER or IER.

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *aru*, *-is*, *-a*, *-um*. We have seen (see § IX.) that this Latin suffix gave to the French language a few nouns in *aire*. The terminations *er* and *ier* are used to form :

1st. Names of trees :

Ceris-ier, cherry-tree, from *cerise*, cherry.

Poir-ier, pear-tree, from *poire*, pear.

Pomm-ier, apple-tree, from *pomme*, apple.

2d. Names of professions and trades :

Bouch-er, butcher, from *bouc*, he-goat.

Chamel-ier, camel-driver, from *chamel* (for *chameau*), camel.

Huiss-ier, usher, from *huis*, old French for *porte*, door.

Jardin-ier, gardener, from *jardin*, garden.

3d. Names of receptacles :

Encr-ier, inkstand, from *encre*, ink.

Gren-ier, granary, from *grain*, grain.

Sabl-ier, sand-glass, from *sable*, sand.

Remark.—Let the student notice that *er* is used after *ch* or *g*.

2. All these nouns are masculine.

§ XXII. Nouns ending in ERIE or IE.

1. The suffix *erie* is an enlargement of the suffix *ie*, which comes from the Latin suffix *ia*. The suffix *erie* belongs to a

class of nouns formed from the infinitive of verbs of the first conjugation, to which *ie* is added.

Tromp-erie, deceit, from *tromper*, to deceive.

2. Many nouns ending in *er* are also subject to the same word-formation.

Boulang-erie, bakery, from *boulangier*, baker.

3. The termination *erie* forms nouns expressing property, activity, office, trade, art, or occupation.

4. All these nouns are feminine, and usually end in *y* in English. Those ending, in English, in *ty*, do not belong to this class. (See § XXXIX.)

Académ-ie.

Géograph-ie.

Prosod-ie.

Agon-ie.

Harmon-ie.

Raill-erie.

Cop-ie.

Mé lod-ie.

Symét-rie.

Démocrat-ie.

Philosoph-ie.

Tragéd-ie.

5. Many of these nouns have a Greek origin. Those ending in *graphie*, *logie*, *métrie*, *cratie*, all come from the Greek.

Remark.—The Latin suffix *ia* is represented in French by final *e*, when the word retains its original Latin accent.

Angoiss-e, anguish, Latin *angustia*.

Audac-e, audacity, Latin *audacia*.

Misèr-e, misery, Latin *miseria*.

6. Likewise the names of countries ending in *onia*, *ania*, in Latin.

Bretagne, Latin *Britannia*, Brittany.

Espagne, Latin *Hispania*, Spain.

Pologne, Latin *Polonia*, Poland.

§ XXIII. Nouns ending in ESSE.

1. This suffix is usually derived from the Latin *itia*. It is usually added, in French, to adjective forms. All these nouns are feminine.

Alt-esse, highness, from the Latin *altus*.

Fin-esse, thinness, fineness, from the adj. *fin*, thin, **fine**.

Hardi-esse, boldness, from the adj. *hardi*, bold.

Nobl-esse, nobility, from the adj. *noble*, noble.

Sag-esse, wisdom, from the adj. *sage*, wise.

Vieill-esse, old age, from the adj. *vieil*, for *vieux*, old.

2. A great number of these nouns end in *ess* in English.

§ XXIV. Nouns in *ET*, *ETTE*.

1. The origin of the suffix *et*, or *ette*, used as a diminutive, is unknown ; *ette* is the feminine form.

2. This suffix is added to nouns to form diminutives.

Jardin-et, little garden, from *jardin*, garden.

Livr-et, memorandum-book, from *livre*, book.

Chansonn-ette, little song, from *chanson*, song.

Fill-ette, little girl, from *fille*, girl.

Maisonn-ette, cottage, from *maison*, house.

3. If a still weaker expression is required, the suffix *el*, old French for *eau*, is inserted between the primitive noun and the diminutive termination *et*.

Band-el-ette, bandlet, from *bande*, band.

Gout-el-ette, small drop, from *goute*, drop.

§ XXV. Nouns ending in *EUR*.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *or*. The majority of French nouns in *eur* are taken directly from the Latin nouns in *or*, and express a state or quality of being or acting.

2. Most of them are feminine. They usually end in *or* in English; in a few instances, *our* (or *or*).

Act-eur.

Ambassad-eur.

Conduct-eur.

Dictat-eur.

Direct-eur.

Fav-eur.

Horr-eur.

Législat-eur.

Liqu-eur.

Navigat-eur.

Orat-eur.

Profess-eur.

Rum-eur.

Splend-eur.

Vigu-eur.

3. When these nouns represent persons, the termination *eur* is masculine, and varies for the feminine, as follows :

1st. Those derived from verbs change the final *r* into *se*.

*Chant-**eur***, singer, *chanteuse* (f), also *cantatrice*.

*Flatt-**eur***, flatterer, *flatteuse* (f).

2d. About two hundred nouns in *teur* change that termination into *trice* (from the Latin *trix*).

*Act-**eur***, feminine *actrice*.

*Direct-**eur***, feminine *directrice*.

*Conduct-**eur***, feminine *conductrice*.

*Lect-**eur***, feminine *lectrice*.

4. A few of these nouns, though referring to persons, do not change for the feminine.

*Aut-**eur***, author or authoress.

*Doct-**eur***, male or female doctor.

*Profess-**eur***, male or female professor.

3d. A few nouns in *eur*, referring to persons, change that termination into *eresse*.

*Défend-**eur***, defendant, *défend-eresse* (f).

*Demand-**eur***, plaintiff, *demand-eresse* (f).

*Péch-**eur***, sinner, *péch-eresse* (f).

5. Most of the nouns, referring to persons, have corresponding verbal forms, to which they are related.

*Défend-**eur***, from *défendre*, to defend.

*Demand-**eur***, from *demander*, to ask.

*Péch-**eur***, from *pécher*, to sin.

6. Most of the nouns ending in English in *er*, and formed by adding this suffix to the stem of verbs, are likewise formed, in French, by adding *eur* to the stem of the verbs.

*Cour-**eur***, runner, from *cour-ir*, to run.

*Donn-**eur***, giver, from *donn-er*, to give.

*Mang-**eur***, eater, from *mang-er*, to eat.

*Post-**eur***, poster, from *post-er*, to post.

*Voyag-**eur***, traveller, from *voyag-er*, to travel.

7. Verbs of the second conjugation, having *issant* for the present participle, add *isseur* to the stem of the verb.

Fin-isseur, finisher, from *fin-ir*, to finish.

Guér-isseur, curer, healer, from *guér-ir*, to cure.

Pol-isseur, polisher, from *pol-ir*, to polish.

§ XXVI. Nouns ending in *ic* (*ique*).

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *icus*, *ica*. It is found in one French word only, *trafic*, traffic.

2. The Latin suffix has passed, however, into the language, in the form of *ique*, which corresponds to the English *ic* or *ick*.

Arithmét-ique.

Bri-que.

Mus-ique.

Balt-ique.

Log-ique.

Républ-ique.

3. These nouns, with very few exceptions, are feminine, and are usually derived from the Latin.

Arithmét-ique, from the Latin *arithmetica*.

Log-ique, from the Latin *logica*.

Mus-ique, from the Latin *musica*.

§ XXVII. Nouns ending in *ice* or *ise*.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *it-ia*, *itia*, which generally coincides with *ities*.

2. The form *ice* appears most frequently in words taken ready-made from the Latin.

Avar-ice, from the Latin *avaritia*.

Just-ice, from the Latin *justitia*.

Not-ice, from the Latin *notitia*.

3. These nouns are usually alike in both languages, and are of the feminine gender in French.

4. The form *ise* is more common to words of French formation.

Bêt-ise, foolishness, from *bête*, foolish.

Marchand-ise, merchandise, from *marchand*, merchant.

Sott-ise, silliness, from *sot*, silly.

§ XXVIII. *Nouns ending in IEN.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *ianus*, *-a*. We have already seen that this suffix has given a certain number of French nouns in *ain*, *aine*. (See § VIII.) The Latin *ianus*, *-a*, however, usually becomes *ien* in French, and corresponds to the English *ian*.

2. The French suffix *ien* has served chiefly for forming the names of nations from the names of countries, and the names of persons from the name of their trade or occupation.

<i>Arithmétique-ien.</i>	<i>Ind-ien.</i>	<i>Pruss-ien.</i>
<i>Athén-ien.</i>	<i>Magic-ien.</i>	<i>Tragéd-ien.</i>
<i>Coméd-ien.</i>	<i>Mérid-ien.</i>	<i>Tyrol-ien.</i>
<i>Histor-ien.</i>	<i>Optic-ien.</i>	<i>Vénit-ien.</i>

3. All these nouns become feminine by adding *ne* to the masculine form.

Athén-ien, Athenian, fem. *athén-ienne*.
Tragéd-ien, tragedian, fem. *tragéd-ienne*.

4. A large number of nouns in *ien* have a corresponding adjective form in *ique*. (See § XXVI.)

Arithmétique-ien, adj. form, *arithmét-ique*.
Histor-ien, adj. form, *histor-ique*.
Magic-ien, adj. form, *mag-ique*.
Mathématique-ien, adj. form, *mathémat-ique*.
Tragéd-ien, adj. form, *trag-ique*.

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§ XXIX. *Nouns in IME or UME.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *men* (enlarged, *mentum*).

2. A very small number of Latin nouns, ending in *men*, pass into French with a more or less mutilated suffix.

Air-ain, brass. *Ess-aim*, swarm.

3. Also a few in *ime*, *me*, *ume*, etc.

Cr-ime, crime.

Ger-me, germ.

Vol-ume, volume.

4. We will find, farther on, the Latin suffix *mentum* forming a large number of French nouns. (See § XXXVIII.)

§ XXX. Nouns ending in ION, TION.

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *io* (gen. *ionis*). The French suffixes *ion* or *tion* belong mostly to abstract nouns. There are *one thousand six hundred* nouns in the French language which end with these terminations, and the greater part of them have become English.

Accusa-tion.

Inven-tion.

Profess-ion.

Addi-tion.

Objec-tion.

Ques-tion.

Afflic-tion.

Obliga-tion.

Répéti-tion.

Collec-tion.

Observa-tion.

Révolu-tion.

Composi-tion.

Pass-ion.

Sec-tion.

Dévo-tion.

Por-tion.

Un-ion.

Divis-ion.

Possess-ion.

Vis-ion.

2. These nouns are all feminine, excepting *bastion*, *million*, and *scorpion*.

3. A great number of these nouns are derived from verbs.

Accusa-tion, from *accuser*, to accuse.

Inven-tion, from *inventer*, to invent.

§ XXXI. Nouns in ISME and ISTE.

1. The suffix *isme* is derived from the Latin *ismus*, which itself is derived from the Greek; and the suffix *iste* is derived from the Latin *ista*, which is also derived from the Greek.

2. The first is used for technical terms only. The second serves not only to signify a man who cultivates a certain science or art, but also one who follows a certain doctrine.

1. *Absolut-isme.*

Catholic-isme.

Impérial-isme.

Athé-isme.

Christian-isme.

Royal-isme.

Catéch-isme.

Despot-isme.

Sceptic-isme.

3. These nouns end, in English, in *ism*.

4. They are all *masculine* in French.

2. <i>Art-iste.</i>	<i>Latin-iste.</i>	<i>Pugil-iste.</i>
<i>Botan-iste.</i>	<i>Légitim-iste.</i>	<i>Royal-iste.</i>
<i>Chim-iste.</i>	<i>L-iste.</i>	<i>Sinécure-iste.</i>
<i>Color-iste.</i>	<i>Méthod-iste.</i>	<i>Social-iste.</i>
<i>Dent-iste.</i>	<i>Pap-iste.</i>	<i>Tour-iste.</i>
<i>Évangél-iste.</i>	<i>Pian-iste.</i>	<i>Trapp-iste.</i>

5. All these nouns are *masculine* in French, and correspond to those in English ending in *ist*.

§ XXXII. Nouns in *ISON*.

1. (See § X.) The suffix *ison* is used mostly where the nouns are derived from verbs of the second conjugation, while those in *aïson* for nouns derived from verbs of the first conjugation.

Guér-ison, cure, from *guér-ir*, to cure.

Li-aïson, connection, tie, from *li-er*, to tie, to connect.

§ XXXIII. Nouns in *IVE* or *IF*.

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *ivus*. Most of the French nouns ending in *if* (f. *ive*) come from Latin adjectives, but quite a number have been formed from French verbs.

Amplificat-if, from *amplifier*, to amplify.

Comparat-if, from *comparer*, to compare

Exportat-if, from *exporter*, to export.

Exterminat-if, from *exterminer*, to exterminate.

Indicat-if, from *indiquer*, to indicate.

Nominat-if, from *nommer*, to name.

2. With very few exceptions, these nouns are adjectives used substantively. They are all subject to the feminine form *ive*, and then correspond to English nouns or adjectives ending in *ive*.

§ XXXIV. *Nouns ending in oir and oire.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin (t) *orius*, -a, -um. In French all the nouns in *toir* and *toire* taken from the Latin neuters in *torium* are masculine.

Audi-toire, auditory.

Labora-toire, laboratory.

Réfec-toire, refectory.

2. In words of French formation the suffix *oir* is added to the stem of a verb.

Arros-oir, watering-pot, from *arroser*, to water.

Compt-oir, office-desk, from *compter*, to count.

Mir-oir, mirror, from *mîrer*, to look, to aim at.

3. From the Latin feminine in *oria* three substantives are derived.

Gl-oire, glory, from Latin *gloria*.

Hist-oire, history, from Latin *historia*.

Vict-oire, victory, from Latin *victoria*.

4. Most of these nouns end, in English, in *ory*.

5. Those derived from verbs of the *second* conjugation usually insert *iss* between the stem and the suffix *oir*.

Pol-iss-oir, polisher, from *polir*, to polish.

Rot-iss-oir, roaster, from *rôtir*, to roast.

§ XXXV. *Nouns ending in on.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *o* (*io*). In French the use of this suffix is that of an augmentative or diminutive. The French *on* is sometimes merely added to the base; but more frequently with the intervention of another diminutive suffix, particularly *ill*, *er*, *el*, and *et*.

2. This termination often refers to the occupation of persons, or to the names of animals.

1. *Bucher-on*, wood-cutter, from *buche*, log.

Espi-on, spy, from *épier*, to watch.

Vigner-on, wine-grower, from *vigne*, vine.

2. *Coch-on*, pig.

Pige-on, pigeon.

Mout-on, mutton.

3. As a diminutive without connecting suffix.

Aigl-on, eaglet, from *aigle*, eagle.

• *An-on*, young ass, from *âne*, donkey.

Cruch-on, small jug, from *cruche*, jug.

4. With connecting suffixes.

Clochet-on, bell-turret, from *cloche*, bell.

Feuillet-on, novelet, from *feuille*, leaf.

Moucher-on, mosquito, from *mouche*, fly.

§ XXXVI. *Nouns in OT or OTTE.*

1. The suffix *ot* or *otte* is of unknown origin. It is used, in French, to form diminutives from other nouns of various terminations.

Ball-ot, bale, from *balle*, bale.

Goul-ot, neck (of a bottle), from *gueule*, mouth (of animals).

Men-otte, handcuff, from *main*, hand.

§ XXXVII. *Nouns in URE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin (*t*) *ura*, fem. The majority of French words in *ure* are derived directly from the corresponding Latin words.

In words of French formation the suffix is appended to the stem of the verb.

All-ure, gait, from *aller*, to go.

Bless-ure, wound, from *bless*, to wound.

Par-ure, set of gems, from *parer*, to adorn.

2. These nouns are all feminine, and in many instances, especially when the French word comes directly from the Latin word, they are alike, or nearly alike, in both languages.

§ XXXVIII. *Nouns in MENT.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *mentum*, neuter. The Latin suffix *mentum* has become one of the most prolific

suffixes of the French language for the formation of *masculine* nouns from verbs. A few of these nouns are of direct Latin origin. (See § XXIX.)

2. Most of these nouns are alike in both languages, and usually express the instrument by which the action of the verb is carried into effect.

<i>Amuse-ment.</i>	<i>Mo-ment.</i>	<i>Replace-ment.</i>
<i>Attache-ment.</i>	<i>Réarme-ment.</i>	<i>Supplé-ment.</i>
<i>Commence-ment.</i>	<i>Régi-ment.</i>	<i>Tempéra-ment.</i>
<i>Encourage-ment.</i>	<i>Renonce-ment.</i>	<i>Tourne-ment.</i>

1. Direct from Latin.

Argu-ment, Latin *argumentum*.
Détri-ment, Latin *detrimentum*.
Docu-ment, Latin *documentum*.
Monu-ment, Latin *monumentum*.

2. When the verb is of the second or fourth conjugation (*ir* or *re*), *isse* or *ss* are used as connectives.

Accroître, to increase; *accro-issement*, increase.
Rugir, to roar; *rug-issement*, roaring.

§ XXXIX. Nouns in *TÉ*.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *tas*. The French corresponding suffix is *té*, the letters *e* or *i* being often used as connectives.

2. These words are all feminine, except *député*, and usually correspond to those in English in *ty*—(not *y*). (See § XXII.)

<i>Absurdi-té.</i>	<i>Fatali-té.</i>	<i>Morali-té.</i>
<i>Activi-té.</i>	<i>Féroci-té.</i>	<i>Populari-té.</i>
<i>Anxié-té.</i>	<i>Gravi-té.</i>	<i>Quantité.</i>
<i>Chari-té.</i>	<i>Infériori-té.</i>	<i>Réali-té.</i>
<i>Célébri-té.</i>	<i>Infini-té.</i>	<i>Socié-té.</i>
<i>Divini-té.</i>	<i>Liber-té.</i>	<i>Vani-té.</i>
<i>Équi-té.</i>	<i>Majés-té.</i>	<i>Visibili-té.</i>

3. Most of these nouns are derived from adjectives, which

adjectives, in English, also bear a strong resemblance to the French.

Absurdi-té, from *absurde*, absurd.

Adversi-té, from *adverse*, adverse.

4. This suffix often denotes the quality or condition expressed by the adjective.

Ferme-té, quality of being *ferme*, firm.

Honnête-té, quality of being *honnête*, honest.

Pauvre-té, condition of being *pauvre*, poor.

§ XI. Nouns in TUDE.

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *tudo*. This suffix has given but very few nouns to the French language.

2. They are all feminine, and, in most instances, are alike in both languages.

Altit-ude.

Certit-ude.

Multit-ude.

Aptit-ude.

Habit-ude.

Servit-ude.

Attit-ude.

Latit-ude.

Solit-ude.

Béatit-ude.

Longit-ude.

Vicissit-ude.

§ XII. Adjectives used substantively.

1. A large number of adjectives in the French language are often used as nouns. These are especially those referring to color.

J'ai le noir, I have the black (one).

Les blancs de l'Amérique, the white race of America.

§ XLII. Present participle used substantively.

1. The present participle of verbs is often used as a noun.

Un serv-ant, a lay-brother, from *servir*, to serve.

Le tranch-ant, the edge, from *trancher*, to cut.

Un viv-ant, a living person, from *vivre*, to live.

§ XLIII. *Past participle used substantively.*

1. The past participle of verbs is often used as a noun. It can assume a feminine form, and is a masculine or feminine noun according to the form used. There are only a few exceptions.

Le conduit, the water-pipe, from *conduire*, to conduct.

La conduit-e, the conduct, from *conduire*, to conduct.

Le connu, the known, from *connaître*, to know.

Le couvert, the cover, from *couvrir*, to cover.

L'écrit, the script, from *écrire*, to write.

L'empreint-e, the mark, from *empreindre*, to imprint.

La mort, the death, from *mourir*, to die.

§ XLIV. *Infinitive used substantively.*

1. The infinitive of verbs can nearly always be used in French as a masculine noun.

Le manger, the eating.

Le dîner, the dinner.

Le boire, the drinking.

Le vivre, the living.

Le déjeuner, the breakfast.

§ XLV. *Nouns formed from the roots of verbs.*

1. The root of verbs of the *first* conjugation is often used as a noun. These nouns are all masculine, unless the *e* of the termination *er* is retained, in which case they are usually feminine.

Appel (m.), appeal, from *appeler*, to call.

Début (m.), outset, from *débuter*, to begin.

Demande (f.), demand, from *demander*, to ask.

Galop (m.), gallop, from *galoper*, to gallop.

Trappe (f.), trap, from *at-traper*, to trap.

2. There are a few isolated cases when nouns are formed from the root of verbs not belonging to the first conjugation.

Accueil, greeting, from *accueillir*, to greet.

Combat, combat, from *combattre*, to fight.

Maintien, maintenance, from *maintenir*, to maintain.

§ XLVI. *Invariable Words used Substantively.*

1. Some of the invariable parts of speech can become nouns. They are always masculine, and never become plural.

Le pour et le contre, the pro and the con.

Le dedans, the inside.

Le dehors, the outside.

Les si, the ifs.

Remark.—Other French nouns can be formed by bringing two or more words together to form but one compound-substantive. They are usually joined by a hyphen.

1. Two nouns :

Un lieutenant-colonel, a lieutenant-colonel.

2. Two nouns joined by a preposition :

Un chef-d'œuvre, a masterpiece.

3. An adjective and a noun :

Une basse-cour, a poultry-yard.

4. A noun and a verb :

Un passe-port, a passport.

5. A verb and an adjective :

Un mange-tout, a spendthrift.

6. A preposition and a verb :

Un pour-boire, a coachman's fee.

7. A verb and an adverb :

Un passe-partout, a master-key.

8. Various parts of speech :

Un qu'on-dira-t-on, a public rumor.

ADJECTIVES.

Remarks on the Gender and Number of Adjectives.

1. The adjectives of the French language, being subject to certain variations in their terminations, we give below a table showing the different endings of adjectives, according to gender and number :

NO. OF CLASSES.	MASCULINE SINGULAR.	FEMININE SINGULAR.	MASCULINE PLURAL.	FEMININE PLURAL.
1	E.	E.	ES.	ES.
2	Not ending in E.	E.	S.—If masc. sing. does not end in S.	ES.
3	EL, IEL, EN, ET, ON, AS.	Double final consonant and add E.	S.—If masc. sing. does not end in S.	ES.
4	EUX.	EUSE	EUX.	EUSES.
5	IF.	IVE.	IFS.	IVES.
6	X.	SE, SSE, CE.	X.	SES, SSES, CES.
7	EUR.	EUSE, RESSE, RICE.	EURS.	EUSES, RESSES, RICES.
8	C hard. *	QUE.	CS.	QUES.
9	C mute.	CHE.	CS.	CHES.
10	OU, OL.	OLLE.	S.	OLLES.
11	EAU.	ELLE.	X.	ELLES.
12	AL.	E.	AUX.	ES.

* The adjective *sec*, dry, takes *CHE* for the feminine, *i. e.*, *sèche*.

§ XLVII. *Adjectives in ABLE or IBLE.*

1. This suffix corresponds to the Latin *bilis*.
2. The adjectives in *able* or *ible* are usually derived from verbs.
3. They are usually alike in both languages.

*Abomin-able.**Ador-able.**Excus-able.**Admir-able.**Désir-able.**Favor-able.**Abomin-able*, from *abominer*, to abominate.*Admir-able*, from *admirer*, to admire.*Ador-able*, from *adorer*, to adore.*Admiss-ible.**Divis-ible.**Imposs-ible.**Corrig-ible.**Horr-ible.**Terr-ible.**Admiss-ible*, from *admettre*, to admit.*Corrig-ible*, from *corriger*, to correct.*Divis-ible*, from *diviser*, to divide, Latin *divisibilis*.*Horr-ible*, from the Latin *horribilis*.*Invis-ible*, from the Latin *invisibilis*.§ XLVIII. *Adjectives in ACE.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *ax*.
2. These adjectives are usually derived from verbs.

Ten-ace, tenacious, from *tenir*, to hold.*Viv-ace*, lively, from *vivre*, to live.§ XLIX. *Adjectives in AIN and IEN.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *anus*.
2. We have already seen this termination applied to nouns (see §§ VIII.–XXVIII.), most of which are adjectives used substantively.
3. The nouns and adjectives ending in *ain* or *ien* are usually alike in both languages.

§ L. *Adjectives in AIRE, IER, ER.*

1. These suffixes are derived from the Latin *arius*.
2. For the application of these suffixes to nouns, see §§ IX.–XXI.

3. The French adjectives in *aire*, *ier*, or *er* are usually derived from nouns.

4. They usually end, in English, in *ary* or *ar*.

<i>Contr-aire.</i>	<i>Prim-aire.</i>	<i>Volont-aire.</i>
<i>Élément-aire.</i>	<i>Milit-aire.</i>	<i>Second-aire.</i>
<i>Imagin-aire.</i>	<i>Ordin-aire.</i>	<i>Sol-aire</i> , solar.
<i>Dern-ier</i> , last.		<i>Régul-ier</i> , regular.
<i>Famil-ier</i> , familiar.		<i>Singul-ier</i> , singular.

5. The termination *er* is mostly used to form adjectives from nouns.

Bocag-er, shady, from *bocage*, grove.
Mensong-er, untrue, from *mensonge*, lie.
Passag-er, passing, from *passage*, passage.

§ II. *Adjectives in AL or EL.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *alis*.

2. See, for the application of this termination to nouns, § VII.

3. The French language contains a large number of adjectives ending in *al* or *el*, which are usually alike in both languages. The termination *el* is, however, much more uncommon in French than in English.

1. <i>Brut-al.</i>	<i>Fin-al.</i>	<i>Libér-al.</i>
<i>Commerci-al.</i>	<i>Frug-al.</i>	<i>Loc-al.</i>
<i>Fat-al.</i>	<i>Idé-al.</i>	<i>Voc-al</i> , vocal.
2. <i>Additionn-el.</i>	<i>Essenti-el.</i>	<i>Immort-el.</i>
<i>Conditionn-el.</i>	<i>Étern-el.</i>	<i>Manu-el.</i>
<i>Continu-el.</i>	<i>Form-el.</i>	<i>Sensu-el</i> , sensual.

4. Many of these adjectives have corresponding verbal forms, which form nouns in *ion*.

Addition-el, verb *additionner*, noun *addition*.
Conditionn-el, verb *conditionner*, noun *condition*.
Continu-el, verb *continuer*, noun *continuation*.

§ LII. *Adjectives in ANT or ENT.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *ant* (-em), *ent* (-em).
2. These adjectives are usually alike in both languages.
3. A few in *lent* are derived from the Latin *lentus*.

1. <i>Arrog-ant</i> .	2. <i>Abs-ent</i> .	3. <i>L-ent</i> , slow.
<i>Const-ant</i> .	<i>Ard-ent</i> .	<i>Opul-ent</i> .
<i>Ignor-ant</i> .	<i>Dilig-ent</i> .	<i>Turbul-ent</i> .
<i>Import-ant</i> , important.	<i>Fréqu-ent</i> .	<i>Viol-ent</i> .

4. Quite a number of these adjectives are related to nouns in *ance* or *ence*. (See §§ XI.-XX.)

Abs-ent, noun *abs-ence*. *Arrog-ant*, noun *arrog-ance*.

5. Quite a number of adjectives ending in *ant* are the *present participle* of verbs used adjectively. (See § XIII.)

Arrog-ant, verb *arroger*, to arrogate.
Ignorant, verb *ignorer*, to ignore.

6. In some cases the original verb has disappeared in modern French.

Bé-ant, yawning, from Old French *béer*, to open the mouth.

Gall-ant, gallant, from Old French *galer*, to rejoice.

Nonchal-ant, careless, from Old French *nonchaloir*, to care for nothing.

7. English adjectives ending in *ing* also end in French in *ant*. These all come from verbs.

Alarm-ant, alarming, from the verb *alarmer*.
Amus-ant, amusing, from the verb *amuser*.
Insult-ant, insulting, from the verb *insulter*.

§ LIII. *Adjectives in ARD.*

1. This suffix comes from the German *hart*.
2. It is also used to form French nouns. (See § XIII.)
3. This termination usually denotes depreciation, and forms adjectives from verbs.

Bav-ard, blabbing, from *baver*, to dribble.

Cri-ard, squalling, from *crier*, to cry.

Pill-ard, plundering, from *pîler*, to plunder.

§ LIV. *Adjectives in ASQUE, ESQUE.*

1. These suffixes have passed into the French language through the medium of the Italian *esco*.

2. These terminations usually correspond to *esque* in English.

Grot-esque, grotesque.

Pittor-esque, picturesque.

Fant-asque, fantastic.

§ LV. *Adjectives in ÂTRE.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *aster*.

2. It is used in words of modern formation chiefly for modifying the meaning of adjectives expressing color.

3. The corresponding English termination is usually *ish*.

Bleu-âtre, bluish, from *b'eu*, blue.

Gris-âtre, grayish, from *gris*, gray.

Verd-âtre, greenish, from *vert*, green.

§ LVI. *Adjectives in AUD.*

1. This suffix comes from the Old High German *walt*.

2. It has usually a depreciative meaning, and is also sometimes used to form French nouns.

1. *Lourd-aud*, lubber, lout, from *lourd*, heavy.

Sal-aud, or *salop*, nasty, from *sale*, dirty.

2. *Bad-aud*, idler, from *badauder*, to loiter.

Fin-aud, sly, from *fin*, shrewd, cunning.

§ LVII. *Adjectives in É.*

1. This suffix is derived from the Latin *atus* or *eus*.

2. These adjectives are usually derived from nouns.

3. The termination *é*, or *ée*, is also used to form French nouns. (See § XVI.)

Affair-é, busy, from *affaire*, affair.

Ag-é, aged, from *âge*, age.

Ardois-é, slated, from *ardoise*, slate.

Naufrag-é, wrecked, from *nauffrage*, wreck.

Perl-é, pearled, from *perle*, pearl.

4. In many instances the adjectives ending in *é* are the past participle of verbs of the first conjugation, used adjectively—notice examples above. (See § XLIII.)

§ LVIII. *Adjectives in E (mute).*

1. This termination is used to form the feminine of adjectives. It is also found in the masculine forms of adjectives ending in *ace*, *ide*, *ile*, *ice*, *ible*, *ique*, etc. (See Remarks, p. 27.)

2. It is frequently merely the *ending* of a feminine termination. Example : *euse*, *ive*, *se*, *ice*, *que*, *elle*.

Bon (m.), *bon-ne* (f.), good. *Heureux* (m.), *heur-euse* (f.), happy.

§ LIX. *Adjectives in ESTE, ESTRE, ÊTRE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *ester*, *estris*.

2. The English corresponding termination is usually *(t)ri(al)*. The suffix *al* should not be confounded with this. (See § LI.)

Cél-este, celestial, from *ciel*, heaven.

Terr-estre, terrestrial, from *terre*, earth.

Champ-être, rural, from *champ*, field.

§ LX. *Adjectives in ET, ETTE.*

1. The origin of this suffix is unknown.

2. It is often used to form diminutive nouns. (See § XXIV.)

3. The suffix *et*, in adjectives, corresponds usually to the English *ish*.

4. These adjectives are formed from other adjectives.

Aig-ret, sourish, from *aigre*, sour.

Foll-et, waggish, from *fol* (*fou*), mad.

Long-uet, longish, from *long*, long.

§ LXI. *Adjectives in EUX.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *osus*.
2. *Eux* is one of the most fertile suffixes of the French language for the formation of adjectives from substantives.
3. The corresponding English termination is *ous*, from the French feminine form *euse*.

1. <i>Ambiti-eux.</i>	<i>Danger-eux.</i>	<i>Furi-eux.</i>
<i>Courag-eux.</i>	<i>Fam-eux.</i>	<i>Nerv-eux.</i>

2. *Courag-eux*, from *courage*, courage.
- Danger-eux*, from *danger*, danger.
- Hazard-eux*, from *hasard*, hazard.

§ LXII. *Adjectives in ICE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *icius*.
2. There are but few adjectives, in French, ending in *ice*.
3. In most instances the English adjective form is *tious*.

Fact-ice, factitious. *Fict-ice*, old of *fictif*, fictitious.

§ XLIII. *Adjectives in IDE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *idus*.
2. There are many adjectives, in French, in *ide*, which usually correspond to those, in English, in *id*.

<i>Ac-ide.</i>	<i>Liv-ide.</i>	<i>Sol-ide.</i>
<i>Limp-ide.</i>	<i>Rap-ide.</i>	<i>Tim-ide.</i>

§ XLIV. *Adjectives in ILE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *ilis*.
2. Many of the English adjectives corresponding to those in *ile*, in French, also end in *ile*.

<i>Doc-ile</i> , docile.	<i>Frag-ile</i> , fragile.	<i>Hab-ile</i> , able, skillful.
<i>Duct-ile</i> , ductile.	<i>Fert-ile</i> , fertile.	<i>Volat-ile</i> , volatile.

§ XLV. *Adjectives in IN.*

1. This suffix comes the Latin *inus*.
2. The termination *in* is used to form adjectives from nouns.

Enfant-in, childish, from *enfant*, child.

Mar-in, marine, from *mer*, sea.

Sal-in, saline, from *sel*, salt.

3. This suffix often corresponds to *ine* in English adjectives. (See examples above.)

§ LXVI. *Adjectives in IQUE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *icus*.
2. This class of adjectives corresponds to that in English, ending in *ic* or *ical*.
3. This suffix is also used to form nouns. (See § XXVI.)
4. There is, in the French language, but one single adjective in *ic*, *public*; fem., *publique*.

Allégor-ique.

Crit-ique.

Diplomat-ique.

Class-ique.

Élast-ique.

Iron-ique.

5. Most of these adjectives come from French nouns.

Allégor-ique from *allégorie*, allegory.

Class-ique from *classe*, class.

§ LXVII. *Adjectives in IF (or IVE).*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *ivus*.
2. These adjectives are derived frequently from French verbs or nouns.
3. The corresponding English suffix is *ive*.
4. Most of these adjectives can also be taken substantively. (See § XXXIII.)

Act-if.
Affirmat-if.

Effect-if.
Nat-if.

Négat-if.
Relat-if.

5. The form *ive* is the feminine of *if*, which calls for the English *ive*.

§ LXVIII. *Adjectives in ot.*

1. The suffix *ot* is of unknown origin.
2. It is used in French to form a few nouns and a limited number of adjectives. (See § XXXVI.)

Bell-ot, pretty, from *bel* (*beau*), beautiful.
Manch-ot, maimed, from *manche*, sleeve.
Vieill-ot, oldish, from *vieil* (*vieux*), old.

3. These adjectives are usually formed from adjectives or nouns. (See examples above.)

§ LXIX. *Adjectives in u.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *utus*.
2. There are but few French adjectives in *u*.

Barb-u, bearded, from *barbe*, beard.
Chevel-u, hairy, from *cheveux*, hair.

3. These adjectives are derived from nouns. (See examples above.)

§ LXX. *Adjectives in OND or BOND.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *bundus*.
2. There are but few adjectives ending in *ond* or *bond*, some of which are nearly alike in both languages.

Féc-ond, fecund.
Furi-bond, furious.
Mori-bond, moribund.

Pudi-bond, modest.
Rubic-ond, rubicund.
Vaga-bond, vagabond.

§ LXXI. *Adjectives in T-OIRE.*

1. This suffix comes from the Latin *t-orius*.
2. This suffix is most generally used, in French, for the formation of nouns. (See § XXXIV.)
3. The English corresponding termination is *ory*.

Audit-oire, auditory.

Transit-oire, transitory.

§ LXXII. *Passed Participle used Adjectively.*

1. The past participle, used without an auxiliary verb, becomes an adjective, and agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun which it qualifies.

Des fleurs cueillies, p. p. fem. plu. of *cueillir*, to gather.

§ LXXIII. *Present Participle used Adjectively.*

1. When the form *ant* expresses *action*, it is used as a participle only, and does not vary.
2. When the present participle from *ant* expresses *situation* or *quality*, it becomes a *verbal adjective*, and varies in gender and number.

Une chose étonnante, an astonishing thing.

§ LXXIV. *Adverbs formed from Adjectives.*

1. Nearly all the French adjectives are liable to become adverbs.
2. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *ment* to the feminine form of the adjective :

Bon, good, fem. *bonne*, adverb *bonne-ment*.

Grand, great, fem. *grande*, adverb *grande-ment*.

Heureux, happy, fem. *heureuse*, adverb *heureuse-ment*.

Oisif, idle, fem. *oisive*, adverb *oisive-ment*.

3. The adverbial form *ment* corresponds to the English *ly*.

Remark.—For compound adjectives, see the Rules in the grammar.

VERBS.*

Remark.—The French language possesses about 4,000 *simple verbs*, the compound verbs not included. Of these 3,600 end in *er*; 358 in *ir*; 10 in *oir*; and 50 in *re*.

There are about 375 *irregular* or *defective verbs* in the language.

Nearly all the derivative substantives have given rise to verbs. We have called the student's attention to the formation of nouns from verbs, it would now be perhaps advisable to do the same in reference to verbs from nouns. This, however, has also been done, to a sufficient extent, in the study of the nouns. We shall therefore give but some very general facts on the "Verb-Formation," and, whenever there is occasion for it, call the student's attention to the relation existing between the French and English verbs.

§ LXXV. *French and English Verbal Suffixes.*

Though there are several exceptions to the following French and English verbal suffixes, we will merely give those that present the fewest exceptions.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	VERBS.
1. <i>ader.</i>	ade.	<i>barricader.</i>
2. <i>ager.</i>	age.	<i>outrager.</i>
3. <i>aler.</i>	al.	<i>égaler.</i>
4. <i>asser.</i>	ass.	<i>embarrasser.</i>
5. <i>enter.</i>	ent.	<i>absenter.</i>
6. <i>esser.</i>	ess.	<i>caresser.</i>
7. <i>ourer.</i>	or or our.	<i>savourer.</i>
8. <i>ider.</i>	idate or fy.	<i>liquider.</i>
9. <i>fier.</i>	fy.	<i>certifier.</i>

* Before attempting to read French, the student is advised to *master* all the verbs of the language. Though this task may seem to be very great, the author believes that it can be accomplished in a very short time by using his "*New Treatise on the French Verbs.*"

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	VERBS.
10. <i>iner.</i>	in.	<i>ruiner.</i>
11. <i>ioner.</i>	ion.	<i>cautioner.</i>
12. <i>umer.</i>	um.	<i>accoutumer.</i>
13. <i>urer.</i>	ure.	<i>manufacturer.</i>
14. <i>menter.</i>	ment.	<i>cimenter.</i>
15. <i>quer.</i>	cate.	<i>adiquer.</i>
16. <i>iser.</i>	ize.	<i>légaliser.</i>
17. <i>uler.</i>	ate.	<i>cumuler.</i>
18. <i>bler.</i>	ble.	<i>trembler.</i>
19. <i>epter.</i>	ept.	<i>accepter.</i>

§ LXXVI. *Verbs formed from Verbs.*

1. Verbs are formed from verbs by introducing between the stem and the termination the French diminutive suffixes *at*, *on*, *esse*, which then give to the new verb a depreciative sense.

Chant-on-ner, to hum, from *chanter*, to sing.

Clign-o-ter, to wink repeatedly, from *cligner*, to wink.

§ LXXVII. *Verbal Prefixes.*

1. The principal prefixes used to form compound verbs can be either—

1st. Nouns:

Maintenir, to maintain, from *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold.

2d. Adverbs or adjectives used adverbially:

Maltraiter, to ill-use, from *mal*, evil or bad, and *traiter*, to treat.

3d. Various French or Latin prefixes:

Bien, well, *beinfaire*, to do well.

Contre, against, *contredire*, to contradict.

Entre, between, *entrevoir*, to have a glimpse.

Més (depreciation), mis, *mésallier*, to mis-ally.

Re, re-again, *refaire*, to do again.

Sur, on, above, over, *surmener*, to overdrive.

§ LXXVIII. *English Words that have become French.*

1. Within the last twenty-five years nearly all the new words that have been introduced in the French language (technical terms of sciences and arts exclusive), are either derived from or are English words. We give here below the principal ones, with special remarks when needed.

<i>Baby</i> , French plural <i>babys</i> . The French word <i>bébé</i> is also used.	<i>Far-west</i> , American meaning.
<i>Banknote</i> , referring to English paper-money only.	<i>Fashion</i> , English meaning.
<i>Bar</i> , same sense as in English.	<i>Fashionable</i> , English meaning.
<i>Bifteck</i> , pronounced <i>bisteck</i> ; English beefsteak.	<i>Fallow</i> , " "
<i>Book</i> , hand-book, used in races.	<i>Flister</i> , English to flirt.
<i>Bol</i> , English bowl.	<i>Flirtation</i> , English meaning.
<i>Box</i> , in the sense of stall in stables.	<i>Gentleman</i> , " "
<i>Boxer</i> , to box.	<i>Grog</i> , " "
<i>Boxe</i> , (f.) boxing.	<i>Groom</i> , " "
<i>Boxeur</i> , boxer.	<i>Jockey</i> , " "
<i>Budget</i> , English sense.	<i>Jockey-club</i> , " "
<i>Canter</i> , English sporting term.	<i>Keepsake</i> , " "
<i>Châle</i> , English shawl.	<i>Leader</i> , " "
<i>Cheque</i> , English meaning.	<i>Lloyd</i> , " "
<i>Clergyman</i> , " "	<i>Mac-farlane</i> , " "
<i>Clown</i> , " "	<i>Milord</i> , English lord; <i>Milord X.</i> , Lord X.
<i>Club</i> , " "	<i>Lunch</i> , English meaning.
<i>Cockney</i> , " "	<i>Mess</i> , " "
<i>Coke</i> , " "	<i>Miss</i> , " "
<i>Cold-cream</i> , " "	<i>Mistress</i> , " "
<i>Cottage</i> , " "	<i>Pale-ale</i> , " "
<i>Dandy</i> , " "	<i>Policeman</i> , " "
<i>Debater</i> , English to debate.	<i>Puff</i> , " "
<i>Detective</i> , English meaning.	<i>Punch</i> , " "
<i>Derby</i> , " "	<i>Railway</i> , " "
<i>Dock</i> , " "	<i>Reporter</i> , " "
<i>Drain</i> , " "	<i>Revolver</i> , " "
<i>Drainer</i> , to drain.	<i>Self-government</i> , English meaning.
<i>Drainage</i> , English meaning.	<i>Shelling</i> , English shilling.
<i>Express</i> , " "	<i>Sherry</i> , English sense.
	<i>Skating-rink</i> , English sense.
	<i>Snob</i> , " "

Speech, English sense.*Sport*, “ “*Sportsman*, “ “*Square*, “ “*Steamer*, “ “*Sterling*, “ “*Stock*, “ “*Tender*, “ “*Ticket*, “ “*Tilbury*. English sense.*Toast*, also *toste*, English sense.*Trade-union*, “ “*Tramway*, “ “*Warrant*, “ “*Water-closet*, “ “*Waterproof*, “ “*Work-house*, “ “*Yankee*, “ “

GENERAL REMARK.—We do not claim to have made the subject of *Word-Formation* as complete as it might have been ; nor do we believe that the relation existing between the two languages could not be much extended ; but we consider that by giving too many rules the whole subject would become perplexing. We venture, therefore, to advise the teachers of the French language to call the attention of their students, as often as possible, to all that precedes, and to feel satisfied that the matter is well understood before reading is attempted.

MODEL *

ILLUSTRATING THE WORD-FORMATION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, AND
THE RELATION OF FRENCH TO ENGLISH.

C'était une modeste petite ville de la frontière, dont nous ne dirons pas le nom au lecteur, de crainte de la dépoétiser à ses yeux, s'il l'a, par hasard, traversée dans un jour de pluie et de mauvaise humeur ; mais quelle qu'elle soit, Sibina fut frappée de son caractère italien et de sa belle position.

APPLICATION

OF THE WORD-FORMATION AND RELATION OF FRENCH TO ENGLISH.

MODEL.†

1. ÉTAIT, was, from *être*, to be. Noun : *un être*, a being.
2. MODESTE, modest. Adverb : *modeste-ment*, modestly. Noun : *modes-tie*, modesty. Compounds : *immod-este*, immodest : *immodeste-ment*, immodestly ; *immodest-ie*, immodesty.

* This short selection is intended as a specimen, showing the application of the *Word-Formation* in the French language, and the *Relation of French to English*. We advise the teachers to analyze a few words in this manner during each recitation, while translating the *Lessons* of Part Second. In most instances, besides giving the *derivatives*, we have also given the words that have any relation to the same.

† We do not propose to give the etymology of the different words of this short selection. We merely propose to show how the rules for *Word-Formation* can be applied, and, by giving the translation of the different words, call the student's attention to the *Relation of French to English*. The compound nouns have been left out.

3. **PÉTITE**, small. Adjective : *petite-ment*, in a small manner. Nouns : *petit-esse*, smallness, meanness ; *peti-ot*, a little fellow. Compounds : *apetiser*, or *rapetiser*, to lessen, to decrease.
4. **VILLE**, city, town. Nouns : *vill-age*, village ; *village-ois*, countryman, villager ; *villégiat-ure*, holiday-making in the country ; *villa*, villa ; *vill-ette*, small town.
5. **FRONTIÈRE**, frontier. Nouns : *front*, front, forehead ; *front-al* (noun or adj.), frontal ; *front-eau*, frontlet ; *front-on*, fronton. Compounds : *affront*, affront ; *affronter*, to affront ; *affront-é*, affrontee ; *affront-eur*, impostor ; *confronter*, to confront ; *confront-é*, confronted ; *confronta-tion*, confrontation ; *effronter*, to insult ; *effront-é*, impudent ; *effront-erie*, effrontery ; *effrontement*, impudently.
6. **DIRONS**, we will say, from *dire*. Nouns : *le dire*, the saying ; *dis-eur*, sayer, teller. Related to *dire* : *dict-on*, common saying ; *dict-ion*, diction ; *dictat-eur*, dictator ; *dictat-ure*, dictature, dictatorship ; *dictionn-aire*, dictionary ; *dictionnar-iste*, dictionary-writer ; *dictatori-al*, dictatorial. Compounds : *maudire*, to curse ; *maudit*, accursed ; *maudiss-able*, cursable ; *maudiss-on*, (old) curse, malediction ; *médire*, to slander ; *médis-ance*, slander ; *médis-ant*, slanderous ; *malédict-ion*, malediction ; *dédire* (se), to retract ; *dédit*, forfeit ; *redire*, to tell again or over ; *redic-tion*, re-telling, second delivery.
7. **NOM**, name. Nouns : *nomina-tion*, nomination ; *nominat-aire*, nominee ; *nominat-eur*, nominator. Adjectives : *nomi-nal*, nominal ; *nominat-if*, nominative ; *nomm-é*, named, by name ; *nomi-nal-iste*, nominalistic. Adverbs : *nominale-ment*, nominally ; *nominative-ment*, nominatively. Compounds : *renommer*, to nominate ; *renom*, renown ; *renommée*, fame ; *surnommer*, to nickname ; *surnom*, nickname, surname.
8. **LECTEUR**, reader. Related to *lire*, read. Nouns : *lis-eur*, reader ; *lect-ure*, reading. Adjective : *lis-ible*, legible. Adverb : *lisible-ment*, legibly. Compound : *relire*, to read again.
9. **CRAINTE**, fear. Derived from *craindre*, to fear. Adjective : *craint-if*, timid. Adverb : *craintive-ment*, timidly.
10. **DÉPOÉTISER**, to depoetize. Compound of *poétiser*. Derived from *poète*, poet. Nouns : *poét-esse*, female poet ; *poème*, poem ; *poés-ie*, poesy, poetry. Verbs : *poét-iser*, to poetize. Adjective : *poét-ique*, poetic, poetical. Adverb : *poétique-ment*, poetically.

11. YEUX, eyes, plural of *œil*. Nouns: *œil-ère*, eye-tooth; *œil-ade*, glance; *œil-et*, eyelet.
12. HASARD, hazard. Verb: *hasarder*, to hazard. Adjective: *hasardeux*, hazardous. Adverb: *hazardeuse-ment*, hazardingly.
13. TRAVERSÉE, traversed, crossed. Derived from *travers*, breadth, side. Nouns: *travers-in*, bolster; *traverse*, traverse; *travers-ée*, crossing, passage; *traverser*, to traverse. Related to it: *vers*, toward. (Latin *versus*, related to *versare*.) *Verser*, to pour, to pour out; *vers-able*, liable to be overturned; *vers-ade*, upsetting; *vers-ant*, stop, apt to overturn (adj. form), *versat-ile*, versatile; *versa-tilité*, versatility; *vers-é*, poured; *verse-ment*, payment; *vers-eur*, pourer; *vers-ion*, version; *verso*, second page; *bouleverse-ment*, overthrow; *bouleverser*, to overthrow; *devers*, toward; *dévers*, inclination; *déverse-ment*, inclining; *déverser*, to incline, to pour out; *déver-soir*, weir, drain; *renvers-able*, liable to be overturned; *renvers-ant*, astounding, amazing; *renverse* (*à la*), backward; *renvers-é*, thrown down; *renverse-ment*, overthrow, disorder; *renverser*, to overthrow; *renvers-eur*, overthrower; *transvers-al*, transversal; *transversale-ment*, transversely; *transverse*, transverse; *subvers-if*, subversive; *subversion*, subversion.
14. JOUR, day. Nouns: *journ-al*, journal; *journal-isme*, journalism; *journal-iste*, journalist; *journ-ée*, day, day's work. Verb: *journal-iser*, to journalize. Adjectives: *journal-ier*, daily; *journelle-ment*, daily. Compounds: *séjour*, sojourn; *séjourner*, to sojourn; *séjourne-ment*, sojournment.
15. PLUIE, rain. Related to *pleuvoir*, to rain.
16. MAUVAISE, f., bad; *mauvais* (m.). Adverb: *mauvaise-ment*, badly.
17. HUMEUR, humor. Nouns: *humor-isme*, humorism; *humor-iste*, humorist; *humour* (English word that has become French), humor (our). Adjectives: *humor-al*, humoral; *humor-ique*, humoric; *humorist-ique*, humoristic.
18. FRAPPÉE, fem. of the past participle *frapp-é*, struck. Nouns: *frappe-ment*, striking; *frapp-eur*, striker, beater; *frapp-age*, stamping. Adjectives: *frapp-é*, struck; *frapp-ant*, striking.
19. CARACTÈRE, character, disposition. Verb: *caractér-iser*, to characterize. Adjective: *caractérist-ique*, characteristic. Adverb: *caractéristique-ment*, characteristically.

20. ITALIEN, Italian. Nouns : *Italian-isme* or *italic-isme*, Italianism ; *ital-isme*, Italicism. Adjective : *Ital-ique*, Italic. Verb : *Itali-an-iser*, to Italianize.
21. BELLE, fem. of *beau*, beautiful. Noun : *belle*, a belle. Related to it : *beauté*, beauty. Adverb : *belle-ment*, beautifully.
22. POSITION, position. Verb : *poser*, to place, to put. Nouns : *pos-age*, laying ; *pos-eur*, layer ; *pose*, posture ; *post-ure*, posture. Adjectives : *pos-é*, placed ; *posit-if*, positive. Adverbs : *posé-ment*, sedately ; *positive-ment*, positively. Compounds : *déposer*, to lay down ; *dépos-able*, liable to be put down ; *dépos-ant*, depositor ; *dépose*, removal ; *dépos-eur*, deposer ; *déposit-aire*, depository, trustee ; *déposit-eur*, depositor ; *dépôt*, deposit, depot ; *disposer*, to dispose ; *disponibil-ité*, disposableness ; *dispon-ible*, disponible ; *dispos*, active ; *disposit-if*, preparatory ; *disposit-ion*, disposition ; *entrepas-er*, to warehouse ; *entrepas-age*, warehousing ; *entrepas-eur*, warehouse-keeper ; *entrepas-aire*, bonder ; *entrepôt*, warehouse ; *oppos-able*, opposable ; *oppos-ant*, opposing ; *oppos-é*, opposed, facing, reverse ; *opposer*, to oppose ; *opposi-tion*, opposition ; *reposer*, to rest ; *repos*, rest ; *reposit-ion*, reposition ; *repos-oir*, resting-place, altar ; *supposer*, to suppose ; *suppos-eur*, supposer ; *supposit-if*, suppositive ; *supposi-tion*, supposition ; *supposit-oire*, suppository ; *suppôt*, agent ; *superposer*, to superpose ; *superposition*, superposition.